COATINGS, VESTINGS, PANTALOONERY,

FURNISHING GOODS

for Part and Winter wear.

They are the ct olcost selections to be found in the French.

German and Fuglish markets. We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fasa-IDEANLE CLOTHING for men and boys. It contains a great va-riety or styles one fabrics to be found nowhere else.

All of which we offer at extremely low prices.

An early selection is respectfully recommended, mand is already very large. DEVLIN, HUDSON & Co.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, Corner of Warren-et.

FALL AND WINTER.

I are now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of READY-MALE FALL and WISTER CLOTHING over offered in this city. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest in portations, cut and made in the most saty style and fashionable manuer. Articles in this line will be sold less than the most probable manuer. Samoante mandet Artices it this city.

Youthe as d Boys' Clothing School Outfits, &c., in every
variety. Custe m-room and Furnis and Department not excelled
in taste, style, or fit In every instance where parties are not
pleased their money will be returned.

F. B. Baldwin, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

A VOICE FROM ALABAMA. A VOICE FROM ALABAMA.

A lady from Alabama says, in a letter to the Proprietors of Dr. J. Boyen Dodle's Infernal. Wise bitters:

"You, valuable bitters have done much good in our village, and I wish they were in the hands of every woman in the land, as I consider them a blessing to our sea." Depot, No. 78 William et. N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Packery, No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for indies. The dye applies in the sky-light rooms.

BRONCHITIS. - This sure forerunner of Consumption can be instantly reserved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. J. R. Starronn's Olive Tax and Inon & Sulphen Pov of Dr. J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE THE and IRON & SCLEPHCE POWDERS. The Oliver The siles paid and heals attended an inflammating and the iron and Sulphur Powders converts the waste or worn-out particles of the Blood into gases, which are ejected from the body by the pores, instead of being deposited as palegin. The testimorials of many promisent and web-known persons are contained in a pamphlet, which will be sent free by mall to any address. Olive Tay 50 cents a bettin Powder 2.1. Package. At No. 442 proadway, and all Druggists.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

The largest in the city.

BEWING-MACHINES, No. 505 BROADWAY. Approved alike by Fandlies, Dressmakers, Shirtmakers, On ter Frers, Vestmakers, and Tailors generally. Are the only Mechines that fully meet all the wants of the public. Send for Circular.

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE .- "Re markable for its at applicity." - [Unration Advertiser and Jou Price 280. Office No. 508 Broad way. CATARACT WASHING MACHINES.

The best in use. No rubbing and no west. Try them, at 1 stoad any. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEERATED

Notebless Sewing-Machines.

The best in use for Family Sewing

No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 183 Fuiton st , Brooklyn. BARKY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapes article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Prese and Restoring the tlair Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

GAS FIXTURES. in addition to their large stors of rich Goods offer for sale a large snortment of Unapparlands and Gas Fixyckes of every description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic manufactures.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,

Catalogues sent on recript of visusp. Photographic materials of amateurs and the t adm.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. ("WILDER'S PATEST")
The best article made, perfectly reliable in both

W. W. BACON'S BURGLAN PROOF BANK SAFES.

Secured by Covert's Patrict Permutation Bank Lock We have on hane, at our New Storm, No. 325 Broadway large and complete assertment of the above Safes, to which it invite the attention of the public.

Strans & Marvin.

No. 335 Broadway, cor of Wortness, N. Y.

Wigs, Wigs.-Clirenegh's Illusive Wigs stand pre-minents for lightness beauty and fit. No 200 Broad way, Lotth-east corner of Reade at, opposite A. T. Stawarts & Co. ".

THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE,

may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

Ladd, Webster & Co., No. 500 Broadway. FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO .- Al

machines warranted to give better estimation than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. 528 Broadway, N.Y. THE MEOLD'S RUCHU FOR THE BLADDER.

Helmbold's Bucht for the Granes.

Helmbold's Bucht for the Granes.

Helmbold's Bucht for the Urapes.

Helmbold's Bucht for the Dropsy.

Helmbold's Bucht for the Dropsy.

Helmbold's Bucht for the Bucht of the Helmbold's Bucht for Dimness of Vision.

Helmbold's Bucht for Dimness of Vision.

Helmbold's Bucht for Ceneral Debitty.

Helmbold's Bucht for General Debitty.

Helmbold's Bucht for Fains in the Back.

Helmbold's Bucht is accordinated by the most reliable certificates from Governors of States, Judges, and Clergymen.

Price el per bottle, or six for six.

Erab! Rrab!! Rrab!!

"Ye afflicted read' the following certificate of a cure of over twenty years' standing:

"Er. Internold-Dear Sir: I have been troubled with an affection of the Bisdoor and Kidneys for over 20 years. I have tried physicians it vant, and at lest conclude it o give your Genume freparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It affords due immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more ruled from its effects and feel mach netter than I have for 20 years previous. I have the give set faith in its vistues and corative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted, thoping this may prove advantageous to you it assisting you to introduce themedicine,

"Lewiston, Pa., Jan. 26, 1859"

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers the biolowing geotlemen:

How We holden, ex Governor, Pennsylvania.

Shoud any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, the following geotiement:
Hoa Mw. Digles, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hoan J. S. Balcar, Judge, rhindelphia.
Hoan D. R. Ponyras, ex-covernor, Fennsylvania.
Hoan R. G. Grima, Judge Lutted States Court.
Hoan W. A. Ponyras, city Solintor Friliadelphia.
Bon E. Banks, Anditor-in-neral, Washington, D. C.
And many others if necessary Chestnot, Philadelphia.
D. S. Banks & Co, No. 13 Pa & 10 W.
Agouts for New York.

OAK ORCHARD ACID-SPRING WATER.—The countrie properties of this WATER are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physiciams and other respectable testinguidus. Birnam W. Bostwick (late of Corning), Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 374 Broadway:

INDEXICAL SILVER SOAP-A perfect preparation Appreciations officient a SOAR — A perfect preparation for cleaning officer lines, sevely, hitrors, Marbie, &c., for more convenient and effective than any other. One half too is bor of house-cleaning may be saved by using this Soap, and as no accube on its required, the saving in the wear of the paint is greater than the cost of the Soap. It leaves the surface as pure and white as when new, Manuschurd only by the Soat of Indexical Company. Sold by Historica & Co., Broadway, and others.

BLIDGEWATER PAINT, of New-Jersey, West Tested ten years on Blackwell's Island Governor's Island, We Pout, and on innervous private buildings. All the fashionable Dists, with the addition of Zine and Ye law Othre, can be mader maner t Bione Colors. They may want a cost of oil once it may years to lock glossy. The only opportion paluters have to it, it Lakes Too Losse.

, it LASTE TOO LONG. For Roofs, Tip, Canvass, Brick, Iron, Halls, Decks of Vessels, The Camden and Amboy Railroad have used it for years on all kinds of our arrests.

thicks of constructs 1 *
Dip to No. 72 Maiden lane.

Booing orders taken. Cheap, durable, and elastic.

Booing orders taken. Cheap, dw. W. Berrs, General Agent.

The healing properties of HOLLOWAY'S OINT-MENT have passed to a proverb. No matter what the cause or nature of the alter or old sore, the effect of the Ointment is im-mediate and certain.

"THE NATIONAL GUARD HAT."-KNOX has

HERNIA (OF RUPTURE) CURED by Dr. MARSH'S Stockings. Suspersories Shou der-Braces, and Instruments for Deformities Makes & Faville, Nos. 510 and 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Open tili 9 p m.

THE CHEAPEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE IN

STRVENS & Co., No. 422 Broadway. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Everybedy should have a bottle "— Tribune Fer Sala Evenywhere. Hanufactured by H. C. Spalding & Co., No. 48 Uedar-st. Post-Office address, Box No. 8,600

-The Princess Autonia, youngest sister of Pedro V. King of Portugal, born Feb. 17, 1845, is to be married to Prince Leopold of Hoheazollern-Sigmaringen, born Sept. 22, 1835, the eldest son of Prince Charles, President of the Pressian Council of State and Micistry, and of Josep ine, a daughter of the late Grand Duke Charles of Baden.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860.

For President ABRAHAM LINCOLN. For Vice-President BANNABAL HAMLAN.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. WILLIAM C. BRYANT. JAMES O. PUTNAM. Districts. 1...JOHN A. KING. 17. ABIJAH BRCKWITH. 18. HENRY CHURCHILL. 19. JAMES R. ALLASEN. 2. EDWARDS W. FISKE. 3..ANDREW GARRIGAN. 4..JAMES KELLY.

20. BENJ. N. HUNTINGTON. 5. SIGISMUND KAUPMANN. 6. FREDERICK KAPP. 22. JOHN J. FOOTE. 7.. WASHINGTON SHITH, 8.. WILLIAM A. DARLING. 24...JAMES L. VOORHEUS. 9. WILLIAM H. ROSERTSON. 25. WILLIAM VAN MARTER. 11. Ruyus H. King. 12. JACOB B. CARPENTER. 28 JAMES S. WADSWORTH 13. JOHN F. WINSLOW. 14. JACOB H. TEN EYCK. 30 .. CHARLES C. PARKEL

POWIN D. MORGAN. Canal Commissioner For Inspector of State PrisJAMES K. BATES.

15..N. EDSON SHELDON. 16..ROBERT S. HALE.

next yes el from Traxillo.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

21 PRISHA S. WHALEN

Susiness letters should to an Ngw-Vorst Tribussa.

Ngw-Vorst Tribussa.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Ger. Walker and Col. Rudler, who have been accounted as dead, are not dead and not to be killed at all. At least such is the latest report

from New-Orleans, where they are expected by the

A captured slave brig was brought into Norfolk vesterday. When taken she had 619 negroes on board, who were laided at Monrovia. Another ship, taken about the same time, had 800 on

The Republican Congressional Conventions in this city were held last night, and four out of the six made rominations. In the IIId District, AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, proprietor of The Dispatch, is presented. He was believed to have been fairly elected two years ago, but Mr. Sickles got the seat. The Vth District presents WILLIAM WALL of Williamsburgh, the last Mayor of that now defunct city. Mr. Wall is a stirring and wealthy citizen, and has been rather partial to the American party. Since Brooklyn swallowed Willismsburgh, Mr. W. has avoided official life. In the VIIth District, Augustus F. Dow of the the Ninth Ward, a hard working, zealous, and efficient Republican, whose name is a tower of strength, is the nominee. Mr. Dow is a broker, doing business in Wall street. In the VIIIth District, after a keen but amicable contest, ABRAM WAKEMAN was nominated. Mr. Wakeman has been in Congress, and our readers are doubtless well acquainted with his political course. The IVth District made no nomination, and the VIth failed to organize in consequence of contested sents.

Two days later news from Europe came yester dsy, via Quebec. The belief prevails that there will be no general war in Europe, but that some new transaction, like the Villafranca treaty, will take place during the Autumn. It is said that 25,000 Sardinian troops entered Umbria on the 11th, and on the 12th, 25,000 more. The Sardinians had taken Pesare, and 1,200 Germans who were in the fortress. General Bella, who commanded the Pope's troops, had ordered a sack of the town, and was taken prisoner to Turio. Several Powers had protested against the entry of the Sardinians into the States of the Church as an attack upon international rights. Russia and Prussia protested in the strongest terms, but would take no other step. The French army in Rome was to be raised to 10,000 men. An interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia takes place at Warsaw on the 1st of October. Austria has made no alliance with England and Prussia. The English junds were heavy on Thursday, and the Paris Bourse showed great dull cess.

By the Persia, two days later, we learn that Italian affairs were unchanged. The King o Naples had gone to Spain, and the French Minister had left Turin.

THADDEUS STEVENS of Pennsylvania will speak in behalf of Republican principles and the Republican candidates at the Cooper Institute this evening. Mr. Stevens is one of the earliest, ablest, and most uncompromising Republicans in the country. He will doubtless have a great audience. Lieut.-Gov. Noble of Wisconsin will also be heard. The meeting will be the second of the series held under the auspices of the Republican Central Campaign Club.

THE PRESIDENCY IN CONGRESS.

There are in these States many citizens with whom conservatism is not a mere profession-not a device for luring away the customers of their c mpetitors in business-but who are sincerely apprehensive of peril to the Union, and asxious to avert that peril. We ask these to consider earnestly the present well-ripened conspiracy to throw the election of our next President into Congress, and endeavor to forecast its results.

No one who can read need be told that the election of either Bell, Douglas or Breckingidge by the People is a moral impossibility. No candid and tolerably intelligent partisan of either can name the States by whose Electoral Votes he even hopes to elect his favorite. Suppose Breckinridge his choice: he cannot deny that the Donglas movement in the Southern States, though it may not give Douglas a vote, must inevitably take votes from Breckinridge. We de'y any rational Breckinridge man to give his candidates more votes than

Kentucky 12 North Carolina ... 10 Теппеваее 12 South Carolina 8 Missouri 9 Georgia.....10 Arkansas California Alabama..... Mississippi New-Jersey 2 New-York....

Total 127: 25 less than are necessary. Of course, Mr. Breckinridge will not receive all these, nor nearly all; but we have set them down to h m in order to show that his election by the People is utterly out of the question And no

Bell or Douglas can pell nearly so many as 127. The naked fact that Fusion Electoral tickets are

intelligent person can honestly affirm that either

table shows that the fusers have no idea of beating Lis coin elsewhere than in Congress, whither they are now striving to transfer the contest.

Now we all do know that none of the cundidates new running for Pre-ident has a majority of the Constitutional Vote in Congress. Mr. Lincoln has considerably more strength there than any rival yet he has but fifteen of the thirty-three States; and how this number is to be raised to seventee: we cannot perceive.

But, gloomy as his prospect would be in the House, we know no one who would have a better. Doeglas has to-day but two States there; whence is he to obtain the lacking fifteen? From the Bell men? They have but one to give; but call it three, and there is still an "aching void" like the bottomiess abyss. And, as Beil could not belp out Douglas, neither could D uglas help out Bell. Even if they should prove able, as we think they will not, by coalitions in sundry States, to shut Breckinridge out of the House, neither of them could be elected.

But suppose Breckipridge and Bell should be re turned with Lincoln to the House-as is most probable-what then? Will even the two Douglas States go to Breckinridge? One of them (Missouri) may; the other (lihnois) never. But both would not suffice to elect him.

The one chance for Bell's election was to send him into the House under a prevalent feeling of mutual kindness and regard between his friends and those of Mr. Liocola, so that the latter might at length say, "Since we cannot elect Lincoln, let "us elect Bell "-which they possibly would have been able to do. But this result is precluded by the rabid, senselers malignity with which the professed Bell men, or at least the more active and conspicu ous among them, have assailed and denounced Lincoln, e tering into all manner of unsavory coalitions to defeat him. At this moment, the Bell foglemen are doing their utmost to beat Col. Curtin in Pennsylvania and Gen. Lane in Indiana by concentrating the Bell votes in either State on their Democratic rivals. Surely, no one can imagine that the fifteen Republican States in Congrees, after having found the Bell men their most ur scrupulous, most mabgnant, most reckloss adversaries throughout the canvass, always ready to fuse with anybody or anything against Lincoln, will desert their own candidate, go over to the one Bell State, and telp make Mr. Bell President. If they hope, or expect or desire, in any contingency, to secure Republican votes for their caudidate, they must not treat R-publicans as though they were enemies of the human race. Their support of Foster and Hendricks will render the support of Bell in the House by Republicans entirely out of the question.

Conservatives who are such by nature or fortune, n t by trade, we entreat you to ponder well these facts. If the election of President is carried to the House, we see not how any choice can there be made; while the excitement uncertainty, and immense interest of such a canvass-the fact that the issue could be controlled by two or three per sons whereof the Country knows little, and tha not estirely to their credit-would make the next Winter in Washington unlike any p e lecessor. We believe our Government strong enough to bear the strain of even an abortive attempt to elect a President in the House-strong enough to bear the failure to make any election at all. But can any enlightened Co servative delicerately resolve to court the undoubted perils of such an election? Can any one doubt that even an election of President by Congress would fail to command for him public respect and confidence, while a failure to elect at all, involving the transfer of the highest Executive power in the land to a man for whom the People had given not one vo'e, would test the strength o our political fabric as it was never yet tested. No President thus elected could have a fair chancenone could wield power as though the People had themselves invested him there with. The end would probably be not disruption, but chronic weakness-an Administration with no hold on the country's confidence, baffled at every step, and paralyzed by a mortifying consciousness of impotence. Such a rule would be the carnival of faction, the golden opportunity of discontent and treason; and its effects would be feit through succeeding

Conserv tives! are these things so? We do not ask you to take anything on the strength of our assertion, but to consider for yourselves.

THE PLACES TO WORK.

Within the past week, we have looked through our State from Rochester on the West to Riverhead on the East, and have ever, where found the Republicans not only hard at work but inspired with the strongest hopes of local and general success We shall do better here than your e timate," is a very general salutation. We were assured in Rochester that Lincoln's majority in that (Monroe) County will exceed any majority ever given in tha County for any candidate for President or Gov. error, and we believe it. Albany County we set down 500 against Lincoln; but his friends there are working for a majority, and expect to secure it. The Repub icons of Schoharie County expect to do better than our estimate, and their expectation is based on something better than suppositions. Suffolk County was never before so wide awake as new, and will give Liucoin more votes than she ever jet gave for any candidate-at least One Thousand more than she gave Fremont. Queens will do likewise, unless all we hear is utterly and strargely mistaken.

In the close Counties and Districts, the Repub licans are doing much and doing well; and, if there be relative inefficiency anywhere, it is in the Ro publican strongholds, Old Washington-Lewis-Herkimer - Delaware-Allegany-Chautauquaour friends are, of course, doing in all, but we fea not doing enough. Town meetings-Election District Meetings-School-house meetings-these do the final work-and we fear too few of them are held in locations where nearly all are of the right faith. If the very last vote is called out in Chautanqua and Allegany, Cayuga and Onondaga, Lincoln's majority in either can scarcely fall short of Five Thousand. Of the fifty voters hardest to bring to the polls in almost any township, at least ferty wil vote the Republican ticket if they vote at all. And the Republicans of no town will have done their duty until they shall have

1. Taken care that proper information with regard to the issues and candidates of 1860 has been placed within the reach of every voter; 2. Seen that every legal voter's name is duly reg-

iistered in his proper district, none elsewhere, and none but those of legal voters any where; 3. Made sure that every voter who prefers Liv

coin to Fusion shall be at the poil of his district, no matter went the weather may be, before ason o the 6th of November next. To this end, it is not district stands positively pledged to bring the last Republican voter therein to the poll within the time specified. The man who is to assume this responsibility and labor, in case the one previously reled on shall, through casualty, sickness, or bereavement, be rendered unable to perform it, must likewise be designated, must have accepted the duty, and pledged himself to its energetic fulfill nent. Let not another Saturday pass in any township without having this business thoroughly attended to.

As to school districts or neighborhood meetings, there have not yet been half enough of them. We like best those on which no speaker from abroad is in attendance. If you are blessed with a good reader, let the best speech or essay freshly issued-the political article in the new Atlantic Monthly, for instance—be read by him at eight o'clock, followed by such brief, off-hand remarks as its perusal may suggest, then let the meeting at once proceed to the business of organizing and registering so as to bring out the last Republi an vote. This accomplished, send a deputation to the next district, the next town-the next one which is not yet wide awake-and set the work in motion there.

Our advices from all quarters are cheering, yet they are not so precise and business-like as we would wish them. "We are hard at work here, enthusisstic, sanguine, and making converts every day," is quite cheering; but "We have fully canvassed our township, and report for Lincoln 278, Fusion 135, Breckinridge 43, and doubtful 7," is a great deal more to the purpose. In fact, it is right to the point.

-Republicans in other States! we are making a good fight in New York, and must surely triumph. If our friends succeed at the approaching State Elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana, we shall give a crushing majority for Lincoln; if we are beaten in October in both those States, our majority will be less, but it will still be a majority. Send us the best news you can you who are to hold State Elections in October; but send us the worst you can, and still the Empire State will do her full share in the work of National removation. We thought so in 1856; now, we know it. We gave Fremont his largest majority; we shall try to do even better for Luncoln. Trust us, and your confidence shall not be given in vain!

MOBE ADVEBTISING.

Once there was a frog as we remember hearing when we were young-more years ago than we like to think of-who died from an ur happy cause. He "bust." But this miserable and painful end was brought about entirely by his own misbehavior. His wretched vanity prompted him to try to emulate the ox in size, and the consequence was, as might have been seen by a frog of the most limited ur derstanding, the very nasty catastrophe above mentioned.

Now, "H., S. & T." we consider, in the way of advertisi: g, to be-metaphorically speaking-an or of an enormous size. Whoever undertakes to emulate them in magnitude will come to that same miserable ending which befel the frog in the fable. They are irreproachable, and with good reason; they have been growing a great while. The use of a Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute as a sort of huge advertising var is not a new thing with them, and that probably is the reason why the machine, this time, runs so perfectly, and was made to do the grinding of the whole family. Whoever propoecs to imitate them in this business of political advertising must begin at the beginning. A good way is to be published for dismissing a porter who -unlike the one of the knowing wink-was such a feel as to have an opinion of his own upon politics. But any imitation will probably end in failure.

At the row at the New-York Hotel on Tuesday evening there were two young gentlemen who got themselves into difficulty, and were taken to the Station House. They also are of the dry-goods family and possibly may have been about the hotel for an opportunity of distinguishing themselves. If they were, they got it, but much in the way of the indibeginning. There may be something very glorious in fighting, especially when ladies' eyes are beaming from hotel balconies, and gallant Southrons are tolling in reading-room windows to watch the issue, and all in defense of the right of our Southern brettren doing as they have a mind with their own riggers. So far it is all good for Dry Goods. But when it is followed by the merciless grasp of a pobeen an, by an occasional hint from his baton to move quicker, by a hard bench in the Station-House for the night, a Police Justice the next morning, and a fine, or a bond to take one's trial, then, not only the romance of the thing utterly disappears, but it does not even promise much as an advertising speculation. We can facey the dreams in the Henry family, after the lights were fled and the garlands dead, on the night of the great Mars Meeting-visions of Dry Goods, "like Pelion upon Ossa piled"-dreams of readymade clothing coming out of the infinite past, extending into the infinite future; full suits, of all sorts and sizes, with pover a leg nor an arm in the whole of them, but marching on a stately march from everlasting to everlasting; but dreams in a Station-House, with a "bunged" eye, a swollen hip, and a battered nose-that is quite another matter, and the advertisement we allude to, not desirable.

The case we allude to is peculiarly unfortunate, because the risk taken was more than ordinarily great. When a mere worldly man gets into diffi cuity, not much is thought of it, and it is soon forgotten. But when young Quaker gentl-men, whose lives bitherto have been such that their course was steadily onward to the high seats of the meeting, so far forget the faith of their fathers as t) give their adherence to a Pro-Slavery party, and the discipline and queries of the meeting as to ou gage in street rows, and all for the aske of Dry Goods, then the result is more pitiful. We can only hope the warning may not be without profit.

HOW TO KEEP A HOTEL. If we are not quite willing to allow that discre

tion is the better part of valor, it is certainly an excellent element thereof, and especially to be considered by those who mean to hold themselves in readiness for brave deeds when their valor is appealed to A man clever enough to keep a hotel is, it is to be presumed, bold enough to defend it. But we beg leave to suggest to such gentlemen weether it would not be quite as well to be discreet as it is to be brave, and to avoid unnecessary offense against any political organization. We are not disposed to deny to Mr. Cranston,

of the New-York Hotel, the right of refusing to a R-subbean club, with its quarters opposite, the privilege of making a rope fast to one of his chimress, whereon to suspend a Republican bances across Breadway. His refusal intringed the rights of metody, though it was hardly a good-natured run in the three States last named in the above | enough that some earnost Republican in each setterd | act on the part of a keeper of a public house. But

in these days of advertising, such acts are to be lo ked at from a business point f v.ew so'ely. " Whence comes custom? Shall flaunting banners " upon the cuter wall turn tried and thirsty travel-" ers from my bed and bar ? Shall base politics " intervene to stop my run of profitable custom?" These are questions of import for Boniface, who believes his heure is to be kept for only one class of customers. It is a legitimate proceeding, and only requires there shall be a clear understand ng that the public house in question is only freely open to one-balf of the public.

So far we agree with Mr. Cranston, orany other

int-keeper, who chooses to keep a tavern for only

one kind of people. We agree with them, we mean

as to their right to do so, while at the same time we thirk they are great fools for their pains, and not really smart enough to keep a hotel. But we are constrained to differ when in addition to measures calculated to drive Republicans from their doors, they shall also undertake to prevent their passing in the street opposite by insults and assaults. The demonstration made on Tuesday evening by persons who seemed to be guests of the New Yo k Hotel, inasmuch as they fitled its balcopies, a d crowded around its main entrancedemonstration which the proprietor could have terminated, so far as the balconies were concerned, had be been aware of it, as, from his card, we presume he was not-such a demonstration may have been a brave thing, but it was precisely one of those cases of valor where discretion had better be consulted. The Wide-Awakes are a very thoroughly organized body of young men filled with the viger and the excitability of youth. Is it quite a prudent thing to risk a colusion with such a body? Is it not possible that some much more serious result may happen both to Mr. Cranston's house and Mr. Crauston's guests than occurred on Tuesday evening, should such a demonstration be repeated? As a matter of caution, we suggest that any public expression of the Auti-Republication of the establishment had better not te permitted to get outside of it, except by way of the chimneys. It goes off there as harmless as the smoke, hurts nobody, and nobody complains. But, unless Mr. Crauston is disposed to see an influx of company in a guize and with a purpose which would make any tavern-keeping soul to tremble, we advise bim, for peace' sake, either to turn out of doors or keep quiet the infatuated fools, both men and women, who endeaso ed to stir up a riot there on Tuesday evening. We make the suggestion in entire good faith, believing that insult and assaults will lead to retaliation, and wishing, therefore, that the original provocation may be avoided. It may be that much was done on Tuesday evening of which Mr. Cranston was not cognizant. We presume he did not know that one of the men in the fight, and who was afterward arrested, had rushed out of his house; that the nucleus of the riot seemed to be his door; that persons in his balconies were, as far as could be told from the street, instigating and exciting the mob to attack the procession. But we commend him to take these facts into consideration, and to remember that the house has made itself notorious by some ill-natured actions. If he is wise, he will feel that something more than ordipary caution will be prudent on his part in

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington, Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

The De Groot case, much to the disgust of the obby, still hangs in the hands of the Attorney-General. It is apprehended that that official is so manipulating it upon suggestions of the Pesi dent, as to bring down the award to a low figure. I have just obtained a copy of Mr. Cobb's decision in this matter, from which I quote as follows:

In this matter, from which I quote as follows:

It would seem that the parties should be satisfied if, is fing their prespective profits, the estimate be made upon the basis of the number of bruks, which the orar a treed set the Gerenners to take, to wis twent-sive nullinos. If that number had been delivered, they will thave been settled to payment for them at the rate of \$0.50 pm; in userd, which would have amounted to the sum of \$218.750. To ascertain the sau onet of profits which the parties would have made, there should be deduction from the above som; inst, the expecutivers already incarred by them to wit; the sum of \$119.375. The remaining quantity of brick which they had to deliver would, according to their own satement have certitem for making and delivering \$5.25 per thousand, which they had to deliver would, according to their own satement have certitem for making and delivering \$5.25 per thousand, which would have amounted to the sum of \$119.012. There two sums, exceeding the great amount which they would have received from the Government, leave no profit."

Gov. Cobb then great on to estimate upon the

Gov. Cobb then goes on to estimate upon the same basis the constructive damages upon the basis of the delivery of forty mithous of bricks, and finds that the profits would have been \$38,855. In this calculation, adds Mr. Cobb, "I have estimated the cost of making and delivering the brick at the sum which claimants allege it could be done for, and their witnesses concur in that estimate." Other witnesses equally entitled to c edit estimate the cost to the contractors of making and delivering the brick at \$9 25 per thousand. If this estimate be correct, it is very clear that there was no margin for profits. If an average estimate be allowed of \$7 25 it would still show that the contractors would lose money instead of realizing profits.

When in connection with those facts it is remem bered that the contractors declined to go on with their contract after an ample appropriation for that purpose had been made by Congress, it would seem that no injustice is done to them in refusing an allowance for profits.

Thus said Mr. Cobb, who allowed to Mechlin and Alexarder, as the only contractors known to the Government, some thirty thousand dollars, adding that all rights and equities between them and other parties, De Groot, must be referred to the Courts the country. By an amicable arrangement between the parties. De Groot got about a fourth of the above award. Under the resolution of Congress, at the last session, the Secretary of War proposed to give De Groot \$119,000. Now, if he is to have that smount, should not Mechlin and Alexander get about four times as much. Let us see what the Attorney-General shall say.

Congressional Nominations. BATAVIA, N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

The Convention or the XXth Congressional Diset, consisting of Genesce, Wyoming, and Allegany Counties met at War aw today, and unanimously renominaed the Hop. Augu tos Frank by acclaimation. All of the counties were fully represented.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.
The Hon. Scionon G. Haven was to day n minated by neclemation? r Congress from the XXXIII District by the Democrats.

TRESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.
Augustus Green of Mercer was this day unanimated by minated by the minated by the second sec

neurs y nemerated by the Democrate, as candidate for the never for the Ha Discret, composed of the countles 4 Ocean, Monzouth, Burlington, and Mercer. Marine Disasters

Hesson, Wednesday, 8-pt. 26 1860.
The scienner J. Raymond, from Athany for Bosson, capitred vesterous in the Boy; cow saved.
At micknown brig was off Highland Light to-day, dismasted and drifted to sea.

Gen, Walke and Col, Rudler pot

NEW-ORLEASE, Wodnesday, Sopt 26, 1868. The schooner Taylor, from Truxilla, resorts the Gen. Walker is safe, and with return home by the next vessel. Both he and Col. Rudler would have been me lessed immedia els if they had claimed a merican de ker ship or British protection. It is cortain that of them will be shot, the British decia, og that a would not permit it.

> Two Savers Captured. NORFOLK Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1869.

A brig, name unknown, but supposed to be the Storm King has strived here in charge of Liest A. K. Hogles U S. N , thirty one days from Monrovis She was captured by the steamer San Jaciato, Aug. 8. 200 miles off the Congo River, with 619 negroes on board, who were landed at Mosrovia.

The prize-ship Erie was captured by the steamer Mohican, Ang. 8, and had arrived at Mourovia with over 800 negroes on board, in charge of Liest

Massachusetts Politics,

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

Bell and Everett Conventions to day made the fellowing nominations for Congress: Ist District, Dusing Fisher of Edgardown; Itld, Edmund P. Tilessen of Dorchester; Vith, Ous P. Lord of Sa'em; Vith, Laber V. Bell of Charlestown; VIIIth, Winthrop Faulk.

ner of Acton.
Judge Marston of Barnstable has received the Ball
and Everett romination for Lieut.-Governor, in place
of Edward Dickinson, declined.
The Bell and Everett men to-night nominated the
Hon. Wm. Appleton for Congress from the Vth Da-

Plissouri Politics.
St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860,
The Donalas and Breckinridge sings of the Denseracy held mass meetings in this city last night. Walte Judge Haliburton was addressing the Breckinridge gathering, the Donglas men made an attempt to break up the meeting; and during the melec that ensued, two Beckinridge Denocrate were slightly stabled. The Bulletin calls upon the Brecking de Democracy to hold themselves prepared for like demonstrations in the future, and to shoot or arrest all those who seek to de-

Virginia Politics,

RICHMOND (Va.), Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

The Executive Committees of both wings of the Democracy meet here on the 5th of October next, and will endeavor to effect a fusion. The Enqurier bosquiths the union of the two wings will be effected by the withdrawal of Mr. Dougl. s; out fears that this presentional Democracy on Monday next. sition comes too late. Mr. Ysace tional Democracy on Mordey next, Loss of the Steamer A. B. Chambers,

St. Louis W-dureday, Sept. 26, 1860. The steamer A. B. Chambers, bound hither with a rne steamer A. B. Chambers, bound mitter with a valuable ca go, sink on Monday night near the mouth of the Missouri River. The boat and cargo are supposed to be a total less. The boat was valued at \$5,000, at d is insured for \$20,000 in Pailadelphia and Harriburg No lives were lost.

A nurder was committed on the Fair graunds, yesterday. The cause, rincipally, was liquor. Datiel Hazard was arrested on a charge of committing the

B rhard Sheehan was shot on Sunday night by Dan-

iel Quiclan. He died on Monday from the effects of the wound. The marderer escapes. Hatcher has been sentenced at St. Joseph to imprisonment in the penium tary for eight-en years for en-ticing a free regro woman from Kansas, and trying to sell her in M. ssouri.

United States Court.

United States Court.

TRENTON Wednesday, S.pt. 26, 1860.

The argument on the mo ion in the Elliott agt. Van Vorst case was concluded, and the Court took up a Jury case between the same; arises, which is still before the Court. The Grand Jury have been engaged all day in the examination of a large number of witnesses, namely. Cast. Jonas Webb, of schooler Grow; Capt. John P. Cole, of sloop Scranton; Capt. J. B. Gedre, of sloop Republic: Henry W. Wilson, John P. Haybrock, Dr. John E. Quidor, Spencer Face, Jacob Z. Marinus, James M. Ayres George C. Clark, Wim. Jacobns, James M. Ayres George C. Clark, Elizabeth Schenck, William W. aver. Finding that Capt. French of the slop Lucinda was not in att atomore, as well as several witnesses from Brooking, N. Y. the Grand Jury applied to the Court, who directed process to be is need for said witnesses, and then adjourned to Friday week. Sev rai of the witnesses being aged and sick and living at considerable distances, it is thought they will not be able to attend this term, and that a special term will have to be directed by the Court for the trial of this case.

Indian Fight.

OMAHA, N. T., Tuesday Sept. 25, 1860, rumered here that the Pawnee and Sieaz In dians have had another fight near the Pawnee Reserve. Thirteen Sioux and one Pawnee are reported killed. Agent Gillis has gone out to quell the disturbance.

Another Lake Disaster.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, S-pt. 26, 1860. There is every resson to believe hat on the night of the disaster to the Lady E'gia a other vessel we lest with all on heard. The schooner St Mury left here with all on board The schooner St. Mary left here on that day, bound for Cedar River, and his not been beard rom since. She had on board some lary passingers and five men beside Captain Bennett, make std cook. Since she left another vessel has been to Ceder River, but heard nothing of the missing

schooner.

Mysterious Murder. Van Burks, Ark., Wedeesday, S. pt. 26, 1860.
Two travelers, supp s.d.t. be from Texas, names
unknown, were found nursered and thrown over a thaff ten wil s north of this place. They are supposed to have been dead a week. Parties are in pure de of the nurderers. The victims were traveling toward St. Louis, and it is thought were murdered by a man and woman who were seen with them.

Naval. PHILADELPHIA, Wedlesday, Sept. 26, 1860.
The sloop of war Pawase for Pensacola and Vers.
Cinz went to sea vesterday afternoon. She made the run from Fort Mifflin to Cape May in seven hours. REPUBLICAN MEETING AT JAMAICA, L. L.-A most

enthusianc meeting of Republicans was held in the Wigwam at Jamaica, on Tuesday evening. Chaunces Spaffer esq., delivered one of his charac eristic and telling addresses, at the close of which Samuel S. Aymar, in behalf of the ladies, presented to the Jamaics Wide-Awakes a beau-iful silk bauper. The laties. who were present in large numbers, joined in the applause that greeted the remarks of Messre. Aymar and Crane, who received the testim tial in behalf of the Wide Awakes. During the evening the Wide-Awakes of Finshing, Queens, Mine da and Hemrau ad entered the Wigwam. After the meeting, the Wide-A wakes had a parade, accompanied by stirring music and attractive banners and emblems, the long trail of torches and the precise marching and evolutions of the comparies rendering it the filest political demonstration yet bad in Januaica. The Republicans of Queens County are aroused, almost every town having its Wide-Awake Club. A grand barbeone and mass meeting, for which the most extensive preparations are being made, is to be held on the 10 h of October at Doughty's Grove, four miles east of Jamaica Is is anticipated that this will be the greatest Republican meeting ever held on Long Island.

FREE SUFFRAGE.-The Young Men's Elective Franchise Club is an association in Williamsburgh, now numbering some 200 mombers, whose object it is to use every honorable means to secure the repeal of the property qualification now imposed on colored men. Disavewing any connection with any political party, they ask men of every party, who can do so conscientiously, to aid them in the object toward which their efforts are directed. To accomplish this they have employed several men of real ability to lecture in the principal cities and towns on Long Islant. On Tues day might, a Mr. W. R. Conner delivered a lecture is the Third Bapties Coureb, in Lorimor street, E. D., on the "Impendity Crisis in New-York." It was listened to with marked attention, by so audie co of alu cas 300 persons, and was an able and earnest plea in behalf of the principle of free suffrage, and com manred the respect even of those who felt no sympathy with the cause, and a vote of thanks was obserfully to detect to the bottom by those present. It was then announced that a lecture of a similar character would be entered at the same place on Tuesday evening next, by J. H. Townseld of Hadson City.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.